GERMAN LEFT ASSAULTED TO RELIEVE ALLIES ON YSER

licia, the Vienna War Office states, contradicting reports of the Czar's success. In the Przemysl region the Austrians claim continued success.

The Montenegrin War Office virtually admits abandonment of the siege of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, The Serb-Montenegrin forces, though heavily outnumbered, inflicted severe losses on the Austians before retiring from their advanced positions, and the foe has been unable to press

Austrian repulse, according to the said, will be officered by Germans.

Nish War Office. The bombardment

continues vigorously. An Austrian cruiser interned in Kiao-Chau Bay has been sunk by Japanese artillery posted on the hills

at the harbor mouth of Tsing-Tao. The South African Government at Johannesburg reports that a force of rebels and Germans under Colonel Maritz have again been defeated. Ninety-one men and two Maxim guns were taken, it is reported.

Two submarines are reported to have been transported by Germany Cattaro has been the scene of an to aid the Turks. The craft, it is

ALLIES HAMMER ON RIGHT TO EASE STRAIN ON LEFT

the new line of battle in the north, while the French are pressing the fighting on the extreme right in an effort to force a change in the German plans. This was the interpretation placed today on the announcement that severe fighting has taken place in both the Weevre and the Argenne regions.

The Germans, in order to make their operations from the north successful, withdrew the Bayartan troops from their left and sent them into action in Belgium, supported by fresh levies from Cologne and Berlin.

The French have taken advantage of this, and as a result it is believed they are now maintaining so stern an offensive on their right that the pressure mass on their extreme left must shortly be line wrelieved by forcing the Germans to send Thesome of their forces from the Belgian band, ront back around to the Woovre region. The French have taken advantage of On The advance of the Germans across the as it Xser has not been followed up with any The further offensive moves. This is believed hard due to their terrific losses in Saining their ber success at this point. Reports agree that the Germans sacrificed thousands of men in this movement, and all along the front Sup, the ground is reported covered with dead

the ground is reported covered with dead
and wounded Germane.
The fleet continues its operations along
the coast from Nicuport to Ostend, the
heavy naval guns constantly raking the
German positions, which have now been
drawn inland from five to ten miles.
The French official statement, issued at
colook this afternoon, says:

Design the day vesterday our front

During the day yesterday our front was maintained. The forces of the Germans that had

eeded in crossing the Briver Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude have not been able to make further

progress.
Our front extends in a general way from Nieuport and Dixmude to the region between Ypres and Roulers, to that between Armentieres and Lille, west of La Basses and of Lens and east of Arras. This line is prolonged to the south by that which had siready has believed in efficial communicabeen indicated in official communica-

In the battles of these latter days the enemy appears to have suffered considerable losses. In consequence of the deadly fire from

the sea, the Germans have abandoned most of their positions along the main roadway connecting Ostend and Nieuport. However, they have batteries posted at Thiaucourt-Nousard road.

ided from the sea, so no attempt ha now ben made to try a flanking assault inder cover of the guns of the warships. There has been considerable foggy weather, during which detachments from the main forces have fired upon friends

by mistake.

In the swamp lands hundreds of wounded lie uncared for. Near Oxtend and Middlekerke, scores of private houses have been turned into hospitals. The meadows near Ostend are heaped with

The French and British have taken ap roximately 5000 prisoners in the north orn sphere in the past six days. Thir-teen hundred prisoners reached this city early yesterday. They are the survivors of 2000 German soldlers who left Berlin n October 16 to reinforce the German line n front of Dixmude. Many of the Germans were drowned when the Belgians but the dykes and flooded the German renches.

A considerable area of the low-lying section of Northwestern Belgium has seen flooded. German soldiers, caught by the inrush, were drowned. In some evere counter attacks to divert the at tention of the Germans from the extreme north. Northwest of Soissons, the British sained a slight advantage. The Ger-men trenches were in such a condition from long occupancy that they could not so used by the English.

be used by the English.

Along the Allies' right, an artillery duel is in progress, and it probably will be some time before it is decided.

In the district east of the Mouse, between Etain and Toul, the infantry has been used chiefly for the purpose of holding the intrenched fronts during the past week, while the actual fighting has been carried on by hidden batteries of how-

carried on by hidden batteries of how-It is reported that the efforts of the German armies of the Crown Prince and of the Grand Duke of Wurttemberg to

ing of the French. The French have taken possession of the village of Melzicourt in the middle of the Argonne region, com-

Severe fighting was continued today.

The Germans have brought up heavy batteries to destroy the French artillery posted to command the line of communications toward St. Miniel through the

own unaided efforts.
"Our progress along the road was suddenly stopped by one of the most horrible

sights I have ever seen. A heavy German howitzer shell had fallen and burst in the

midst of a Belgian battery, causing much destruction. The mangled bodies of the men lying sprawled among the carcasses

presented a shocking spectacle. "Eventually we got to Dixmude. Every time a shell screamed into the town we

thought our end had come. The town hall was a sad sight. The roof was completely

hans. It was piled with loaves of bread, utilitary trappings, broken bicycles and codes of dead soldiers.

carnage. The horizon was red with burning houses. The thunder of the German guns schoed on every side and

the whine of the shell was not stilled." Colonel Repington, military expert of the Times, in writing of the operations

in the western thanire, points out that the objective of the Germans has un-doubtedly been Calais

"The fighting in the extreme northern part of the France and in northwestern

Heigium has been particularly severe, but we have not yet heard that the much-boasted German off-naive has had

Will Open Suffrage Era.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.-Mrs. Potwell

one of the aides and advisors of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, arrived today on

the liner Minnehnha to lecture on the war from the viewpoint of a woman.

"The end of this war will mark the beginning of the are of woman auffrage."

be awapt away. Old traditions and worm-out theories will be demolished. All the thoughtless prejudice against the en-franchisement of woman will be broken

"The woman's point of view toward this war has never been expressed and that is what I intend to do in my lec-tures. The time concentrate themselves upon the commercial side of the war. It

"Old Ideas will

declared Mrs. Lawrence.

mense losses incurred." he asserts.

The interior was a scene

artillery horses and wrecked calssons

BIG GUNS SAVE GERMANS AS ALLIES STIFFEN LINE

LONDON, Oct. 36, The beginning of the 13th week of the way the best they could to the rear and war finds the Allies and the Germans still many of them were killed by bursting locked in a furious struggle in the west- shells. ern theatre of war.

The greatest interest now centres in the fighting in the northern sphere, around age. Many buildings were in flames. At times wreckage was blown up, falling like rain over a wide area. From a distance of three miles we could hear the derman abelis crashing on the atreets of the town. Arras, Lille and over the Nieuport-Dixmude-Roulers line in Belgium. The timeby arrival of reinforcements and big guns saved the Germans in that region just as their lines had begun to waver beneath Smoke rolled upward from the burning houses and the bursting shells. The Bel-gians had only a few field batterlos, so that the heavy German nowitzers domi-nated the field and the infantry trenches around the town had to rely upon their own united of forts. the vigorous assaults of the French, British and Belgians.

The Germans have been able to achieve successes near Lille, France, and on the Year in Belsium. Dixmude, Belsium has been badly damaged by artillery fire

and flames set by shells.

The following description of fighting The following description of fighting and havoe in northwestern Reigium has been telegraphed by a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, who visited the Dixmude battlefield last Wednesday in company with a son of the Delgian War-Minister, M. De Broqueville:

Minister, M. De Broqueville:

"No pen could do justice to the grandeur and horrer of the scene. As far as the eye could carry nothing could be seen but burning villages and bursting shells. I realized for the first time now completely the motor has revolutionized warfare and how every other factor is dominated by the presence or absence of this method of transpariation.

"Every read to the front was packed with cars. They formed an ever-rolling, endless stream, going and returning in every village hundreds of private cars were parised under the control of medical "Wednesday evening Dixmude was a red, hazing furnace—a scene of fury and

were parked under the control of medical officers, waiting to enery the wounded to

field hospitals.

"On the firing line a terrible scene presented liself. The shell fire from the German batteries was so severe that the Belgian soldiers and French and British marines were literally blown out of their dug-outs and sent scuttering to cover.

Along growded readwars and across shelltorn fields knots of peasants-old men, women and children-could be seen in

BRITAIN HEEDS U. S. PROTEST | MILITANT TO PROCLAIM AGAINST SEIZURE OF TANKERS | WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT ON WAR

Envoy Promises Early Release of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence Says Conflict Brindilla and Platuria.

WASHINGTON, Oct. M. - That the American oil ships Brindilla and Platus | Lawrence, militant suffragette leader and ria will be released by the British with-in a few days was the information con-Vived to Acting Sourctary of State Lan-sing by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the Brit-Ambanador, today.

The British Government has sent asthe cases ngainst the oil ships will be ity, and the Acting Secretary is of the opinion that the Frindilla will be re-leased within it hours and that the reof the Pisturia will follow shortly

FIVE GERMAN AIR CRAFT DESTROYED IN FRANCE

Two Aeroplanes Brought to Earth

DESTROYED IN FRANCE

Two Aeroplanes Brought to Earth

Near Rheims.

PARIS, Oct. 25 General Galitan's date great.

PARIS, Oct. 26 General Galitan's date great.

PARIS, Oct. 26 General Galitan's date great.

PARIS as received word of the least succion of five German aeroplanes in Saturday.

Two were brought to earth near theims, two near Montdidler and one least fourthing the councils of nations. destruction of five German aeroplanes Rhelms, two near Montdidler and one near Bunkirk.

by the inrush, were drowned. In some places they were compelled to abandon artillery in their flight for high ground. Along the western section of the centre the French and British have been making

join hands in the Argonne region have been frustrated by the skilful maneuvermanding the route of the valley of the Alsne. So long as this key is held, the ferman armies in question can be kept

"These unfortunates had to make their attack, and shells were bursting all over the city. Houses were being ripped and torn and the streets were full of wreck-

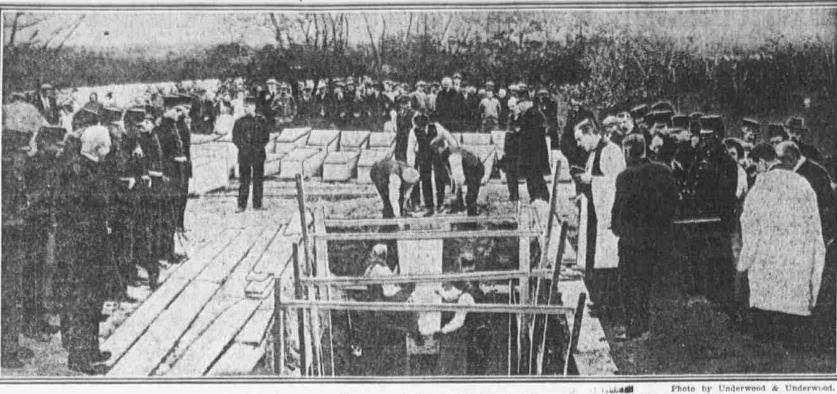
While this opportunity exists for the Allies, it necessarily creates a counter opportunity for the Germans. The possibility that a flanking movement might be driven into the sea would give to a German commander of genius the sud-den chance, dancerous but maybe ef-fective, of changing front and assaultny from the new direction.

Existence of the great unknown quan-tity in warfare has not been better dem-

By a MILITARY EXPERT

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- Despite renewed German progress in Belgium and France, there is no cause for alarm, as the new Rusian drive toward Silesia must soon force Germany to adopt defensive tactics in France. Experts find an interesting reason

BURYING ENGLISH SAILORS AT GRAVENZANDE



The burial of 43 British sailors whose bodies drifted ashore at Gravenzande, Hook of Holland. They were victims of the Cressy and other cruiser disasters and were buried in one grave.

many cannot prevail.

GERMANS' RIGHT WING

French Government Says Von Kluk

Remains on Aisne.

PARIS, Oct. 26 .- A verbal note, ipsued

by the Government, corrects the refer-ence to General von Kluk as com-

mander of the German right wing.

The battle front now extends north of the Oise and Van Kluk has re-

mained in charge of the forces along the Alsne, formerly the German right wing. The forces which formerly com-

posed the German left are now fighting

to the right of Von Kluk. They are under General von Buelow, the Crown

Prince of Bayaria and the Duke of

Wurttembzerg, the latter being in Bel-

All information confirms the fact that

the Germans have suffered their heaviest losses of the war in the battle

fronting in the north of France and in

Belgium. A single British division found 1500 German corpses in a small space. As the English advanced Friday they

vance on Right.

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- The French armles

are now in possession of Thann, in Alsacs, according to a dispatch from Paris, which asserts that the Excelsior publishes an

ecount of an eyewitness who has return-

The French have taken the valleys of Moenster and Wesser and the Pass of St. Marie, also in Alsace,

ALSACE, PARIS LEARNS

FRENCH TAKE THANN IN

WAR OPERATIONS OF DAY SHOW OPENING FOR ALLIES

Brilliant Chance for a Napoleon to Strike at Gap Left Along Coast by Germans-Kaiser Also Has Opportunity for Brilliant Move.

fensive in Southwestern Heigium has nade progress across the Yser Canal, but in doing so has had to give ground along

The fire of the British warships, appare ently, had compelled the Germans to move a few miles inland and to attempt their advance on Dunkirk away from

This is a serious disadvantage. The coast line has served, hitherto, as absolute protection against a flank attack by the Allies, since to get around the German right it would have been necessary for the Allies to march into the North Sea. Now, with a belt of unoccupied territory between the German right and the ses, possibility of a flank attack exists. Whether it will be attempted depends on the number of men the Allies can spare from the main front. Without a very large force the maneuver would be

their front, might succeed in driving the flanking force into the sea. This counterie Allies of warship support, since any force used to threaten the German right flank would necessarily interpose itself between the enemy's position and the line of fire from the British monitors and

Thus, while the Germans are taking a risk in moving away from the coastal protection of their right flank, there would be considerable danger to the Allies taking advantage of the opening. This the very condition of warfare desired by a military genius. It permits him to put his intuitions to the risk and by sheer audacity win a great victory. If he might well selze this moment to strike at the German

Particularly might such a move be planned by the French General Staff, because flanking operations are the es-sence of the French theory of warfare, in opposition to the German belief that envelopment is the only effective basic principle of strategy.

onstrated anywhere during the present campaign than in these mingled possiulities of brilliant success or serious reverse now existing along the Belgian coast. Neither side has demonstrated possesses a modern Napoleon capable adequately handling the coastal sit-tion. It would be interesting, however, to see what General von Hindenperg might do if he were French instead of German and were in Belgium instead of directing the operations against War-

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 -The German of- cesses in the west can only be temporary if Russia advances. They point out that in Sliesia lie the richest mineral and industrial resources of the Kaiser's empire and there the great estates of the landed gentry are situated.

In the territory again threatened by Russia (and more seriously it appears than ever before) are the interests of the ruling class that are blamed for the

east and west campaigns, are willing to VON BUELOW NOW LEADS present situation in France, for the sake of argument. But they reason that it s far more likely that German armies will never again display their standards so close to Parls as in the early days of September. The chance was lost when army at Von Kluk. At that time everything was in Germany's favor. Russia was not quite ready. The Allies were was not quite ready. The Allies were outnumbered and outfought. Now Russia is prepared. The Allies have forces at least equal to, probably superior to, the German strength.

The Allies have gained confidence in The Allies have gained conniced in their fighting qualities. They have gained the habit of successful defense. Therefore, as was pointed out today, Germany's chances for a new and rapid drive are reduced to the vanishing point. The Germans may continue their desperate for the French coast and to effort to reach the French coast and to straighten their line. They may win back much territory. But the logic of

By a FRENCH CRITIC

PARIS, Oct. 26 .- From the beginning o the campaign in northern France and Belgium, and since the sweep almost to Important Positions Gained by Adthe gates of Paris initiated by the German right, a movement which caused a' watching world to gasp in incredulity, the German scheme of campaign must have undergone many changes. Wherever the Germans have essayed concentration and resumption of a vigorous of-fensive they have been met with just as strong counter maneuvers by the

Since the battle of the Marne and the masterly stand at the Alsne the German General Staff has seen every aggressive operation degenerate into a defensive stand at all points. With insistency born of increasing numerical strength, the left of the allied front seemed to enfold and menace the German lines of communca-tion into Belgium. The general offensive would have to wait, therefore, until this determined thrust at the whole nervous system of the German military organism

was effectually parried and cut down. was effectually parried and cut down.

The first drastic measure was the reduction of Antwerp. This was accomplished with a celerity possible only to such a splendidly equipped organization as is the German siege artillery. Followed the inauguration of what purported to be a furious advance in great strength in the vicinity of the coast, with the change parts of Calain and Dimkirk the channel ports of Calais and Dunkirk as the immediate objectives.

Completion of this maneuver, hesides its deleterious moral effect upon the Al-lies' campaign and the shattering of any possibility of an enveloping movement of the German right, firmly entrenched near the sea coast, would have shortened and straightened the great German battle front, releasing to the firing line great masses of troops that had been and are

still being held back to protect the neces-14 SHOTS A MINUTE DROVE sary lines of communication. The force which was released with the fall of Antwerp from the several obligatory garrisons in Belgium proved all too inadequate against the Allied defensive, which developed into offer-THE GERMANS FROM COAST

British Fleet Compelled Invaders to Evacuate Inland Trenches. sive of great strength and vigor just where the German front was weakest. In desperation, it would appear, there-LONDON, Oct. 26. The British fleet chose Trafalgar day, fore, a very considerable reinforcement was hurled into the battle, which still rages. According to last advices, how-October 21, to begin the bombardment of the Germans advancing along the Belever, this force has accomplished nothgian coast. Firing started at 6 o'clock ing more than to stay, whether tem-porarily or not is yet to be developed, the Allies' wedge-like thrust above Lille. in the morning and continued without

intermission for 12 hours. The range of the warships' guns en-The new force of German solidery cannot be expected to exert as strong abled them to shell the German trenches an influence as a great reinforcement of first line troops might upon the status of the conflict. These troops are boyish recruits in their 'teens and men past three miles inland, and they did great damage to the batteries placed amid the sand dunes. They destroyed a German the age of military efficiency. That they are where they are at this stage of the war may make the immediate advantage field battery, dispersed a German bridging train which had been assembled to force a crossing of the Yser, blew up an lean toward the Germans. But if Ger-many is held with her boys and gray-haired men on the firing line now Gerammunition column, killed General von Trip and all his staff to the west of Westende, and compelled the Germans to evacuate their position before Nieu-

> The firing was so rapid that some guns discharged 14 projectiles a minute. At the end of the day the whole const from Nieuport to Westende, which had been strongly held by the enemy, was completely evacuated. It is reported that on that day alone the Germans lost 4000 killed and wounded.

GERMANS SWEAR THEY HAD ORDERS TO SLAY WOUNDED

French Embassy Issues Statement Declaring General Stenzer Forced Men to Slaughter Helpless Foes,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. - Relterated charges that the German general, Sten ter, issued orders to kill the French wounded on the battlefield and that his order was carried out under the person direction of German officers, was co tained in a statement issued today by the French Embassy. The statement was inspired by a denial made in Berlin th such instructions had been issued that the practices charged had been com mitted. The French accusation follows "A report appeared in the press some time ago, according to which General Stenzer, commanding a brigade of the German army in France, had issued an German army in France, had issued an order to his troops directing them to give no quarter to any prisoners and to shoot them all and to finish the wounded.

"An official statement from Berlin vis

ayville was issued thereupon, declar Sayville was issued thereupon, declaring that this was an 'impudent ile.'

"The atroclous order had, nevertheless, really been given and carried out, and proof of it is in the hands of the French Government. More than 20,00 German prisoners of the 112th and ; Regiments of infantry (forming Stenzer brigade) and who are now ; in France at Montbrison and St. Etter have declared under oath before the magistrate that this order was actually issued on August 25 and that in accordance with it all the French wounded found that day were at once dispatched. "Officers, and notably Captain Curtua, of the 112th Regiment, personally superintended the execution of the order."

SWISS PLAN \$10,000,000 LOAN BORDEAUX, Oct. 26.-The Swins Gov. ament will issue a loan in November of \$10.000,000. It will carry 5 per cent, interest and will be issued at par. The entire issue will be underwritten by a syndicate of Swiss bankers at \$8%.

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Squirrel, Beaver and Black Fox.

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